

No. IX.—RHYNCHOTA. PART I: SUBORDER HETEROPTERA.

By WM. LUCAS DISTANT.

(COMMUNICATED BY J. STANLEY GARDINER, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.)

(With Plates 11—13.)

Read 5th June, 1913.

SINCE the Linnæan Society in 1909 did me the honour to publish a previous enumeration of the Rhynchota of the Seychelles Islands*, based on the collections made by Prof. Gardiner during the first expedition to those islands, a second zoological visit under the same leadership has been concluded. Mr Hugh Scott, a member of the expedition, who remained in the Seychelles for eight months and devoted himself to entomological research, has made important collections, especially in the Order with which I have had the pleasure of acquiring some familiarity. I am now enabled in the suborder Heteroptera alone to enumerate 139 species, of which no fewer than 73 have been regarded as nondescript, while 16 new genera have been proposed.

The distributional affinities of these insects are of intense interest. Many migrants have arrived and remained with their specific characters unmodified; many genera hitherto regarded as Neotropical and Oriental in character claim constituents in this fauna; Æthiopian and Palæarctic relationships are pronounced. A more detailed analysis is deferred to the second portion of this contribution, enumerating the members of the suborder Homoptera, when the whole of the Rhynchotal affinities will be detailed; this will also include a few species previously recorded but not contained in the present collections. Meanwhile some notes have been added to the Family divisions.

I have affixed an asterisk to the numbers of those species which have been recorded previously, and to these I have only added the new localities and not repeated the whole geographical distribution.

Order RHYNCHOTA.

Suborder HETEROPTERA.

Family **Pentatomidæ**.

In the previous enumeration of this Family from the Seychelles (Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1909), I could only record 7 species, which with one listed elsewhere brought the number to 8 only. This collection comprises 19 species and only misses one (*Mahea sexualis*) described in my previous contribution. The number of Pentatomidæ found in the Seychelles up to this record therefore includes 20 species.

* Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., vol. xiii. part 1, Oct. 1909, p. 29.

Subfamily **Cydninae**.1*. *Cydnus pallidipennis*, Reut.

Cydnus pallidipennis Reut., Öfv. Finn. Vetensk. Soc., xxv. p. 3 (1882).

Æthus pallidipennis Bergr., Rev. d'Ent., xii. p. 198 (1893).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé; 1906 (Thomasset); Long Island, VII. 1908.

2. *Macroscytus fryeri*, sp. n.

Black, shining, posterior margin of pronotum and the corium dark castaneous; antennæ and rostrum (the latter imperfectly seen in carded specimen) ochraceous; body beneath shining piceous; femora dark castaneous; tibiæ ochraceous minutely spotted with black and with the spinules black; tarsi ochraceous; head rounded in front, a few coarse punctures on anterior margin, central lobe prominent; antennæ with the second, third and fourth joints subequal in length, third and fourth stoutest (fifth mutilated in typical specimen); pronotum sparsely and irregularly but distinctly punctate, the surface irregular, two distinct punctate indentations on each lateral marginal area, one before middle, the other near posterior angle, margins of both head and pronotum rather longly sparsely ciliate; scutellum sparsely but distinctly punctate, its apex subacute; corium sparsely and very finely punctate, the basal area of lateral margin ciliate; membrane pale brownish ochraceous, passing abdominal apex; tibiæ strongly spinulose, the spinules black.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Aldabra, 1908—9 (Fryer).

Allied to *M. lobatus* Sign., but differing in the distinctly coloured tibiæ, different punctuation of the pronotum and scutellum, broader apex of scutellum etc.

A single specimen only of this species has been received.

3*. *Geotomus proximus*, Sign.

Geotomus proximus Sign., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1883, p. 54, t. 4, fig. 163.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette, low country, VIII. 1908. Mahé: country above Port Glaud, 500—1000 feet, XI. 1908: Cascade Estate, 800—1000 feet: marshes on coastal plain, Anse aux Pins and Anse Royale, I. 1909: Bird and Dennis Islands, 1908 (Fryer). Previously recorded from Praslin and La Digue.

4. *Geotomus* sp.

A single carded specimen from Mahé is closely allied to *G. proximus* but the coloration of body and legs is bright, pale castaneous with the antennæ ochraceous.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: high forest near Morne Blanc, XI. 1908.

CHILOCORISTOIDES, gen. nov.

General characters of *Chilocoris* but differing in the structure of the scutellum which is distinctly shorter than broad and with the lateral margins distinctly sinuate before apex which is rounded.

The two species described by Breddin from India, as *C. assmuthi* and *C. solenopsides*, and which I included in the Indian fauna as *Chilocoris*? will also come under *Chilocoristoides*.

Type *C. felicitatis* Dist.

Chilocoris found in India, Java and Eastern Siberia is also, according to Bergroth, found in Madagascar, he having described a species, *C. madagascariensis* from that island. From Bergroth's description of the scutellum of this species he is evidently correct in his generic fixation. *Chilocoris* probably remains to be discovered on the Seychelles.

5. *Chilocoristoides felicitatis*, sp. n. (Plate 11, figs. 1, 1a).

Body above and beneath castaneous; membrane brownish ochraceous; legs and rostrum ochraceous; head rounded in front, lobes about equal in length, anterior margin with erect spinules and a few slender hairs; ocelli near base and nearer to eyes than to each other; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, remaining joints brownish-ochraceous, second joint shortest, third, fourth and fifth incrassated and almost subequal in length; pronotum with a transverse impression near middle which is coarsely punctate, more sparingly so in its central area, a few scattered punctures in the posterior angular areas, anterior margin distinctly concavely sinuate behind head; scutellum shorter than broad, lateral margins sinuate before apex which is rounded, anterior and lateral margins closely punctate, the latter impunctate on the apical margins, a few scattered punctures on disk; corium with a darkly punctate curved submarginal line from base to about one third before apex, and dark punctures on the claval margin, the inner disk of corium sparingly punctate; membrane passing abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; tibiæ longly spinose.

Long. 3 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Félicité Island, from forest, XII. 1908.

6. *Chilocoristoides mahensis*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 2).

Above dark shining piceous, corium a little more castaneous; membrane subhyaline; head rounded in front, with erect spinules and a few slender hairs; antennæ brownish ochraceous, second joint small, third, fourth and fifth incrassate and subequal in length; pronotum glabrous, without transverse impression and with a few scattered punctures on each side of posterior disk; scutellum with a few scattered punctures on disk, anterior and lateral margins closely punctate, the latter impunctate on the apical margins, shorter than broad, lateral margins sinuate before apex which is rounded; corium with a darkly punctate curved submarginal line from base to about one fourth before apex, and dark punctures on the claval margin, the upper inner disk of corium sparingly punctate; membrane slightly passing abdominal apex; tibiæ longly spinulose.

Long. 2 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot; Cascade Estate, about 800—1500 feet.

Allied to the preceding species *C. felicitatis*, principally differing in the punctuation, absence of the transverse impression to the pronotum, smaller size etc.

Subfamily **Pentatominae.**

7. *Eusarcocoris imperator*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 3.)

Head brassy-black, coarsely punctate, the central lobe ochraceous, blackly punctate; pronotum ochraceous, coarsely darkly punctate, anterior marginal area black, the lateral and anterior margins and two spots connected with the anterior margin pale flavescent, posterior angles obtusely subprominent and there slightly black; scutellum brassy-black, with an oblique fascia on each side commencing near basal angles, joined beyond middle and thence straightly and medially continued to apex where it is broadened, and a small central spot on basal margin, flavescent; corium ochraceous, darkly punctate, base of costal margin ochraceous; membrane hyaline, slightly passing abdominal apex; body beneath brassy-black, lateral margins of sternum flavescent, basal marginal areas of prosternum, and broad lateral margins to abdomen, pale ochraceous, darkly punctate; legs pale ochraceous with dark speckles; antennae dark ochraceous, the apical joint piceous, second, third and fourth joints subequal in length; head about as long as breadth between eyes, the lateral margins distinctly sinuate; scutellum coarsely punctate, the flavescent fascia impunctate, except on apical area, its lateral margins moderately sinuate, its apex rounded and just passing base of membrane; rostrum imperfectly seen in the *carded* unique type.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Aldabra, 1908 (Fryer).

Allied to *E. V—flavum* Horv. from Madagascar.

8. *Carbula marginella* (Thunb.).

Cimex marginellus Thunb., Hem. Rostr. Cap., ii. 4 (1822).

Carbula litigatrix Kirk., Cat. Hem. (Het.), i. p. 88 (1909).

Loc. Cosmoledo, 1907 (Thomasset). Aldabra, 1907 (Thomasset).

This species is widely distributed in South Africa and has been recorded from the Congo area.

9. *Stenozygum aldabranum*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 4).

Above, shining metallic, olivaceous green with ochraceous and greyish markings; head with two transverse ochraceous spots on each side of central lobe and before the eyes, the central lobe longitudinally streaked with the same colour, greyish so towards base, a small greyish spot near inner margin of each eye; pronotum with the lateral margins and a central longitudinal irregular fascia (the lateral margins continued inwardly behind each eye), ochraceous, anterior and basal margins and discal spots on anterior lobe, more or less greyish; scutellum with three large basal spots, the apex and a large subapical spot, ochraceous, the central and apical spots connected by a narrow ochraceous line; corium with the basal third of apical margin and a large subapical spot, ochraceous,

the latter inwardly and outwardly margined with greyish, and with a small greyish discal spot, membrane blackish, the apical area greyish-white; connexivum metallic-green with greyish spots; body beneath and legs greyish, the lateral areas of sternum and abdomen more or less ochraceous, the lateral with marginal and submarginal dark spots; legs more or less streaked with black; antennæ black, first joint pale at base, second shorter than third, third and fifth subequal, fourth a little longest; head with the lateral margins sinuate, their edges a little reflexed, practically impunctate; pronotum with the posterior lobe and the transverse depression dividing the lobes somewhat coarsely punctate; scutellum coarsely punctate, the ochraceous macular markings impunctate or nearly so; corium thickly punctate; membrane passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 7 mm.

Loc. Aldabra, 1908—9 (Fryer).

10. *Stenozygum insularum*, sp. n.

Allied to the preceding species *S. aldabranum*, but smaller, the colour dark indigo-blue, the markings pale flavescent, not ochraceous, basal spots to the scutellum much smaller; third joint of antennæ longer in proportion to the second joint than in *S. aldabranum*; apex of scutellum a little narrower; legs and antennæ darker in hue; inner edge of lateral margins to anterior pronotal lobe with a distinct longitudinal series of punctures.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Cosmoledo, 1907 (Thomasset).

11*. *Nezara viridula* (Linn.).

Cimex viridula Linn., Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 444 (1758).

Nezara viridula Dist., Biol. Cent.-Am., Rhynch., i. p. 78 (1880) for synonymy.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, ca. 1000 feet, and other localities. Bird and Dennis Islands (Fryer). Previously taken in Cargados Carajos Islands.

12. *Nezara spicata*, sp. n.

Nezara acuta Bergr. (*nec* Dall.), Rev. d'Ent., xii. p. 198 (1893).

Green; lateral margins of head, lateral margins and lateral angles of pronotum, five small spots on basal margin and the apex of scutellum, basal lateral margin of corium and the outer margins of connexivum ochraceous, the segmental angles to connexivum black; membrane hyaline; body beneath and legs green, a little paler than above; coxæ and apices of femora, tibiæ (more or less), lateral margins of prosternum, abdominal spiracles and rostrum, ochraceous, apex of rostrum black; body above thickly punctate, the pronotum and base of scutellum somewhat rugulose; antennæ green, apex of third joint and apical halves of fourth and fifth joints, black; second and third joints subequal in length, shorter than fourth and fifth, fourth slightly longer than fifth; lateral angles of pronotum shortly spinously produced, almost laterally directed.

Long. 11 to 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 to 9 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé, various localities. Silhouette: low country near sea, Grande Barbe, VIII. 1908.

Allied to *N. acuta* Dall. but differing in the pronotal spinous angles which are shorter and more laterally directed, in *acuta* they are much longer, testaceous and forwardly directed; the anterior lateral pronotal angles in *spicata* are a little longer and more prominent than in the corresponding angles in *acuta*.

Bergroth in his enumeration of the Seychelles heteropterous fauna mistook this species for *N. acuta* Dall. and his record must therefore be deleted from faunistic catalogues.

13. *Nezara heegeri* (Fieb.).

Acrosternum heegeri Fieb., Eur. Hem., p. 331 (1861).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette, near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, and Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, VIII.—IX. 1908. Mahé, Cascade Estate, ca. 1000 feet, 1908—9. Aldabra, 1908—9 (Fryer). Assumption, 1908—9 (Fryer); 1910 (Dupont).

A widely distributed species. Found in the Southern Palæarctic region and Canary Islands. In the Ethiopian region it is recorded from the Gold Coast, Congo area, and Madagascar. I also found it in Mansell Weale's collection made in Natal.

The *Nezara emmerezii* described by Schouteden from Mauritius (Wien. ent. Zeit., xxiv. p. 52, 1905) from the *description* given also appears to be Fieber's species.

14. *Menida transversa* (Sign.)?

Rhaphigaster transversus Sign., Ann. Soc. Ent. France (3), viii. p. 936 (1861).

A single specimen taken in Aldabra by Mr Fryer appears to generally conform to the description of the species described from Madagascar by Signoret, and which I have not seen.

15*. *Bathycalia praelongirostris*, Bergr.

Bathycalia praelongirostris Bergr., Rev. d'Ent., xii. p. 200 (1893).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, IX. 1908. Mahé: Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet or over. Previously taken in Coetivy.

16*. *Amirantea gardineri*, Dist.

Amirantea gardineri Dist., Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii. p. 31, Pl. 4, f. 1 a (1909).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet, many specimens, 13. XI. 1908. Silhouette: from several localities in forest, at or above 1000 feet; on one occasion several specimens beaten from "Bois merle" (*Schmidelia racemosa* Linn.).

Subfamily Asopinæ.

17. *Cantheconidea migratoria*, sp. n.

Testaceous, mottled with black; antennæ with the first, second and third joints testaceous, apical half of third black, fourth and fifth black with their bases pale

flavescent, first joint short, thick, not nearly reaching apex of head, second and fourth longest, almost subequal in length, third and fifth subequal; head coarsely punctate, many of the punctures black, lateral margins concavely sinuate in front of eyes, lobes about equal in length, apical margin moderately rounded; pronotum with the lateral margins sinuate, the anterior portion finely crenulate, the anterior angles very shortly palely spinous, posterior angles moderately strongly laterally produced, their apices bifid, the anterior spine much the longest, the whole surface closely coarsely punctate with a central pale longitudinal carinate line, the lateral margins and the anterior area a little more palely testaceous; scutellum longer than broad at base, its apex rounded, thickly punctate, somewhat more coarsely so on basal area, three small spots on basal margin and the apical margin pale flavescent, a dark foveate spot at each basal angle; corium somewhat opaque, thickly finely punctate; membrane black, only slightly passing the abdominal apex; connexivum ochraceous, with a dark olivaceous spot on each side of the segmental incisures; body beneath pale testaceous, mottled and marked with black; sternum and abdomen with a submarginal blackish irregular fascia which on the abdomen is connected with the lateral margin by a series of distinct spots; femora black with their bases pale testaceous, anterior femora with a prominent spine before apex; tibiæ black, more or less centrally flavescent, anterior narrowly, intermediate and posterior broadly, anterior tibiæ moderately dilated; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 8 to 9 mm.

Loc. Aldabra, 1907 (Thomasset).

The first and only representative of the *Asopinæ* yet recorded from the islands visited by this Expedition.

Subfamily **Tessaratominae**.

18*. *Sepina seychellensis*, Dist.

Sepina seychellensis Dist., Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii. p. 31, Pl. 4, f. 3 a (1909).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet; Cascade Estate, 800—1000 feet (many specimens were found together in the decayed outer leaf-bases of a *Stevensonia* palm growing in the forest, 29. XII. 1908). Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons.

19. *Sepina antennata*, sp. n.

Fuscous-brown; lateral margins of head and margins of central lobe, lateral and anterior margins and a discal longitudinal spot to pronotum, basal angles and a central longitudinal fascia to scutellum (neither reaching base nor apex) and a central discal spot to corium, ochraceous or testaceous; membrane piceous; connexivum ochraceous or testaceous with dark spots at segmental incisures; body beneath ochraceous or testaceous, sternum and abdomen with a black submarginal fascia; legs brownish-ochraceous, apices of femora, tibiæ and tarsi infuscated; antennæ with the first and second joints brownish or piceous, remaining joints black, apices of third and fourth joints broadly annulated with

pale ochraceous, first joint incrassate, scarcely or very slightly passing apex of head, second longest, about as long as pronotum, third very short, about as long as first, fourth longer than fifth; head with the lobes subequal in length, the apices of the lateral lobes inwardly a little prominent, lateral margins strongly sinuate, a spot at inner margins of eyes either ochraceous or testaceous; pronotum with the lateral margins moderately sinuate, slightly transversely wrinkled, distinctly punctate, anterior area slightly callose; scutellum, except on the macular markings distinctly punctate, moderately wrinkled; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane slightly passing abdominal apex in ♂, not reaching the same in ♀.

Long. ♂ 7, ♀ $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm., Lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, 800—1000 feet. Île aux Récifs, 1908 (Thomasset).

The collection contains two carded specimens of this species, one of each sex from each of the above localities. The salient features of *S. antennata* are found in its slender form and antennal characters.

Family Coreidæ.

In my previous communication on this fauna the Coreidæ were only represented by six species, one of which was recorded elsewhere. These are all included in this collection, with others, now bringing up the species in the family to twelve in number.

Subfamily Coreinæ.

20. *Anoplocnemis curvipes* (Fabr.).

Cimex curvipes Fabr., Mant. Ins., ii. p. 288, 96 (1787).

Loc. Aldabra and Cosmoledo, 1907 (Thomasset).

A widely distributed species found nearly or quite over the Continental area of the Ethiopian region.

21*. *Leptoglossus membranaceus* (Fabr.).

Cimex membranaceus Fabr., Spec., ii. p. 351, 79 (1781).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet; Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet; Long Island.

Previously taken in Praslin and in the Amirante Islands.

Subfamily Pseudophlæinæ.

22*. *Acanthomia horrida* (Germ.).

Syromastes horrida Germ., in Silberm. Rev., v. p. 145 (1837).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: near Mont Pot-à-eau, all over 1000 feet; low country near sea, Grande Barbe; marshy plateau of Mare aux Cochons, about 1000 feet; cultivated country and coast. Mahé: Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet; Long Island.

23*. *Stenocephalus punctipes*, Stål.

Stenocephalus punctipes Stål, En. Hem., iii. p. 85, 1873.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet; Long Island; Baie Lazare. Praslin. Bird and Dennis Islands (Fryer).

24. *Cletus clavatus* (Sign.).

Gonocerus clavatus Sign., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1860, p. 943.

Loc. Aldabra: Takamaka or Île Michel (Fryer).

This species was originally described from Madagascar.

25. *Hydara tenuicornis* (Westw.).

Coreus tenuicornis Westw., in Hope Cat. ii. p. 24 (1842).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Port Victoria, XII. 1908.

Widely distributed throughout the Ethiopian region, including Madagascar.

Subfamily **Alydinæ**.

26*. *Leptocorisa apicalis* Westw.

Leptocorisa apicalis Westw., in Hope Cat. ii. p. 18 (1842).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: cultivated country near coast; near Mont Pot-à-eau, over 1000 feet; Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet. Mahé: near Morne Blanc, Cascade Estate, and other localities. This species is often swept from grass in clearings in the mountain-forests, at about 1000 feet.

Genus **TENOSIUS**.

Tenosius Stål, Ofv. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 1859, p. 460.

Sjöstedtina Schout.

Dr Schouteden has recently proposed a new genus (supra) for the species he originally denoted as *Tenosius sjöstedti* in the results of Dr Sjöstedt's Kilimandjaro-Meru-Expedition. In subsequently describing that species elsewhere Schouteden also proposed the new genus, and also lately proposed the location therein of my *Tenosius robustus*, from the Transvaal. I cannot concur in the validity of this subdivision, one which would alter the conception of the distribution of *Tenosius* in this enumeration, and which therefore prompts these comments.

27. *Tenosius proletarius* (Schaum).

Alydus proletarius Schaum, Ber. Akad. Berl., 1853, p. 358.

Loc. Aldabra: Takamaka and Picard Island, XII. 1908—I. 1909 (Fryer).

Found also in S. Africa, Mozambique, and again in Brit. India.

28*. *Hypselopus intermedius*, Dist.

Hypselopus intermedius Dist., Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii. p. 34 (1909).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, about 800 feet.

The type was previously described from the same locality.

Subfamily **Corizinæ**.

29. *Serinetha toricollis*, Bergr.

Serinetha torricollis Bergr., Rev. d'Ent., xii. p. 200 (1893).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons. Félicité Island, from forest, XII. 1908.

Bergroth gives the sexual dimensions of this species as ranging from 10·5 to 13·5 mm. The five specimens now before me measure $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 mm. Bergroth describes the species as "*S. fraternæ* Westw. affinis," but it is really more closely allied to *S. æthiopis* Dist., a name I proposed for the species recognised by Dallas and Stål as Westwood's *fraternæ*, the type of which I have elsewhere figured (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1901, Pl. 30, fig. 6).

30. *Serinetha hæmatica* (Germ.).

Leptocoris hæmatica Germ., in Silberm. Rev., v. p. 144 (1837).

Loc. Aldabra: Île Michel, X. 1908 (Fryer). Cosmoledo, 1907 (Thomasset). Found also in tropical Africa, S. Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius.

31. *Corizus scotti*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 11).

Head, pronotum and scutellum black or piceous; head with a central longitudinal line, a transverse basal line, and the eyes, ochraceous; pronotum with the lateral margins (not including the posterior angles), and a more or less distinct central longitudinal line, ochraceous; scutellum with the apex and frequently a short marginal line on each side of base, ochraceous; corium hyaline, the basal angle piceous, the apical angle, inner posterior marginal cell, and the venation more or less black or piceous, in some specimens the apical angle is dull sanguineous, and in others most of the veins are flavescent, membrane hyaline; abdomen above black, its lateral margins narrowly ochraceous, connexivum spotted with ochraceous; head and body beneath ochraceous; coxæ black; legs ochraceous, apical areas of femora, bases and apices (narrowly) of tibiæ piceous or black; head more or less coarsely granulose; antennæ brownish-ochraceous, basal joint black, incrassate, about reaching or very slightly passing apex of head, second and third joints subequal in length, fourth longest, thickened, in some specimens, as in the one figured, distinctly thickened and compressed before middle, thus giving an appearance of an extra or fifth joint; eyes prominent, distinctly passing the anterior pronotal angles; pronotum coarsely punctate, the anterior margin convexly prominent and black, posterior angles subglobosely prominent and black; scutellum coarsely punctate; membrane passing the abdominal apex.

Long. ♂ 6 to 7 mm., ♀ $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons; swept from low vegetation, almost all on plateau of Mare aux Cochons, about 1000 feet (H. Scott).

Family **Lygæidæ**.

In my last enumeration of this family I was able to record 14 species from the Seychelles, of which only six had been received directly and eight recorded elsewhere. The present enumeration amounts to 23 species, including all those previously obtained by Prof. Gardiner with the exception of *Nysius cargadosensis*, and those listed by Bergroth, excluding his *Stilbocoris solivagus* of which no example has been captured. Of the eight recorded elsewhere one has now been reduced as a synonym.

Subfamily **Lygæinæ**.

32. *Nysius euphorbiæ*, Horv.

Nysius euphorbiæ Horv., Ann. Mus. Hung., viii. p. 11 (1910).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet. Bird and Dennis Islands (Fryer).

Originally described from Mauritius.

33. *Nysius albipennis*, sp. n.

Head black, finely speckled with dull ochraceous; pronotum dull ochraceous with somewhat oblique longitudinal black fasciæ and a transverse black fascia just before anterior margin; scutellum dull ochraceous with a more or less well defined central black carination; corium greyish-white and talc-like, two linear black spots on the apical margin; membrane pale hyaline; body beneath black, legs ochraceous, posterior femora speckled with fuscous on their apical halves, apices of tarsi black; head about as long as breadth between eyes, more or less finely granulate; antennæ ochraceous, basal joint black, apical joint fuscous, basal joint moderately incrassate, scarcely passing apex of head, second joint subequal to or very slightly longer than third, third and fourth subequal, the latter moderately thickened; pronotum coarsely punctate, slightly thickened; scutellum somewhat gibbous, coarsely punctate; membrane passing abdominal apex.

Long. 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: high forest near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet; Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet. Mahé: country above Port Glaud, 500—1000 feet, XI. 1908; near Morne Blanc; Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet, I. 1909; Long Island and various localities in low country. Aldabra: Takamaka, 1908 (Fryer).

Allied to *N. euphorbiæ* Horv., antennæ longer, first joint more incrassate, different colour of the posterior femora; corium paler &c.

Subfamily **Cyminæ**.

34*. *Ninus sechellensis*, Bergr.

Ninus sechellensis Bergr., Rev. d'Ent., xii. p. 201, 1893.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette, low coconut-planted country near coast, IX. 1908. Mahé: Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet, and cultivated country near sea-level; marshes on coastal plain of Anse aux Pins and Anse Royale; Port Victoria.

Subfamily **Heterogastrinæ**.

HYGINELLUS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Hyginus* Stål, but differing by the long rostrum which considerably passes the posterior coxæ, and by the short and rather robust spine to the anterior femora.

A single and somewhat mutilated specimen is alone contained in the collection, but in this faunistic enumeration it cannot be ignored. In the specific description of the type the secondary structural characters will be detailed.

35. *Hyginellus gayei*, sp. n. (Plate 11, figs. 6, 6a).

♀. Head, pronotum and scutellum black; apex of scutellum and about basal half of corium greyish-white, the latter with a short sublateral black streak, apical area of corium black; membrane pale bronzy, the base black and its apical area piceous; connexivum black with an elongate ochraceous lateral spot before apex; body beneath legs and rostrum black, apex of first joint of rostrum and bases of intermediate femora flavescent (posterior legs mutilated in type); head thickly coarsely punctate, a little longer than length between eyes; antennæ piceous, first joint shorter than head, second about twice as long as first, remaining joints mutilated in type, second joint shortly thickly pilose, first joint slightly thickened; ocelli near base, nearer to eyes than to each other; pronotum closely, coarsely punctate, transversely impressed a little before middle, with a central longitudinal carinate line not extending beyond middle of posterior lobe, anterior margin almost truncate, posterior margin moderately concave, lateral margins, especially on anterior lobe slightly subampliate, posterior angles subnodulose, scutellum with a cruciform elevation, excluding apex, closely coarsely punctate; clavus and corium longitudinally distinctly punctate; membrane reaching abdominal apex and with distinct basal cells; rostrum extending considerably beyond the posterior coxæ, first joint slightly passing base of head, second joint passing anterior coxæ, third joint slightly passing intermediate coxæ; head beneath, and sternum thickly coarsely punctate.

Long. 9 mm.

Loc. Seychelles (J. A. de Gaye).

Subfamily **Pachygronthinæ**.

36*. *Pachygrontha bipunctata*, Stål.

Pachygrontha bipunctata Stål, Hem. Afr., ii. p. 149 (1865).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: from grass in plantations &c. near coast, not in mountains. Originally described from Mauritius.

37. *Pachygrontha confusa*, sp. n.

Closely allied to the preceding species *P. bipunctata* but differing by the longer antennæ, much longer than the body, first joint as long as head, pronotum and scutellum together, second joint distinctly longer than third, slightly longer than head and pronotum together; rostrum slightly passing the anterior coxæ; in some specimens the small black spot at about middle of apical margin to corium is distinct, in others it is absent, while the submarginal black or piceous fascia to the abdomen beneath as in *P. bipunctata* is much paler and more testaceous in hue, or entirely absent; sometimes the lateral margins of the pronotum are distinctly darkly punctate, but this is a varietal character found in both species.

Long. 7 to 8 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet; Port Victoria; Cascade Estate, 800—1000 feet; Long Island. From grass in plantations &c., mostly near coast, not in mountains.

Bergroth recorded *P. bipunctata* from Mahé, and possibly overlooked the fact that two species exist there; *P. confusa* in this collection is the more abundant.

Subfamily **Oxycareninæ**.Genus **MARUTHAS**.

Maruthas Dist., Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch., v. p. 44 (1910).

Oxycarenus Horv. (*nec* Fieb.), Ann. Mus. Hung., x. p. 609 (1912).

The type of this genus was received from Ceylon. The structural differences between *Maruthas* and *Oxycarenus* were detailed (*supra*), and these Horvath seems to have ignored.

38. *Maruthas fumigatus*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 1).

Head black; pronotum pitchy-brown with a broad transverse piceous fascia on the anterior half and near the anterior margin, which is dull ochraceous; scutellum piceous; corium dull ochraceous, the lateral margins paler, membrane very pale fuliginous; body beneath (as best seen in unique carded type) and legs castaneous; tibiæ ochraceous, their bases and apices more or less castaneous; antennæ with the first joint black, not reaching apex of head, second longest, ochraceous with its apex black, third and fourth black, their bases more or less ochraceous; head longer than broad, attenuate and obtusely angulate anteriorly; thickly finely granulate and pilose; pronotum longer than broad, transversely impressed near middle, before which it is transversely subglobose and centrally depressed, thickly coarsely punctate, the lateral margins longly pilose; scutellum coarsely punctate; membrane not quite reaching abdominal apex; anterior femora robust and strongly spined beneath.

Long. 4 mm.

Loc. Cosmoledo, 1907 (Thomasset).

Subfamily **Aphaninæ.**

Genus CLERADA.

Clerada Sign., in Maillard, Notes sur l'Île de la Réunion, Ins., p. 28 (1862).

Mahisa Horv. (*nec* Dist.), Ann. Mus. Hung., ix. p. 337 (1911).

Horvath (*supra*) has stated that *Clerada* = *Mahisa*. These genera, apart from other characters, may be separated by the spined anterior femora of the latter. *Clerada*, as well known, and as long since pointed out by Stål, have "femoribus inermibus."

39*. *Clerada apicicornis*, Sign.

Clerada apicicornis Sign., in Maillard, Notes sur l'Île de la Réunion, Ins., p. 28 (1862).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Port Victoria.—In my previous enumeration of the Rhynchota of the Seychelles, this species was recorded from Le Craze. Originally described from the Island of Réunion; recorded also from Brit. Ind. and Ceylon; Samoa; Mexico; Venezuela, and West Indies.

40*. *Paromius seychellesus* (Walk.).

Plociomerus seychellesus Walk., Cat. Het., v. p. 120 (1872).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: low country near sea, Grande Barbe; high country near Mont Pot-à-eau. Mahé: near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet; Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet; Long Island. Also found in Ceylon, Burma and Japan.

41. *Paromius apicatus* (Stål).

Rhyparochromus apicatus Stål, Öfv. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 1855, p. 34.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: near Morne Blanc; Long Island. From grass in cultivated places at low elevations (Hugh Scott). Originally described from Natal and also recorded from Mauritius.

42*. *Pamera vincta*.

Pamera vincta Say, New Harm. Ind., 1831.

Plociomerus reductus Walk., Cat. Het., v. p. 120.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons &c. Mahé: Cascade Estate, Long Island &c. Mr Scott usually swept the species from grass in open or cultivated places. I have in previous enumeration (Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1909, p. 39) given the distribution of this widely dispersed species. I now add the *P. reductus* Walk. to the synonymy. Bergroth correctly surmised that this species = *P. parvula* Dall., which however he treated as a distinct species and not as a synonym of *P. vincta* Say (Rev. d'Ent., xii. p. 197, 1893).

43. *Pamera sladeni*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 12).

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum black; pronotal collar and posterior lobe of pronotum castaneous-brown, the latter with a more or less well marked central

longitudinal fascia, the anterior area and the posterior angles black; scutellum with two discal obscure dull greyish spots and its apex pale ochraceous; corium pale ochraceous, claval streaks, a small sublateral spot near base, another beyond middle, a third near apex, and a patch (containing a small pale spot) near inner angle, piceous; membrane bronzy, basal area black; lateral margin pale with a brown spot; body beneath black; legs pale ochraceous, anterior femora, excluding extreme bases and apices, more than apical halves of intermediate and posterior femora and extreme apices of tibiæ and tarsi black, extreme apices of intermediate and posterior femora, pale ochraceous; antennæ brownish-ochraceous, apices of second and third joints and fourth joint, excluding base, black, first joint a little shorter than head; second and fourth subequal in length, each slightly longer than third; head with a fine central longitudinal incision between the eyes; lateral and posterior margins, and an indistinct central line to anterior pronotal lobe greyishly pilose, the anterior lobe very slightly longer than the posterior lobe; clavus longitudinally, rather coarsely punctate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, ochraceous, basal joint and apex piceous, first joint not reaching base of head, second about reaching anterior coxæ; anterior femora longly spined beneath.

Long. 5 to 6 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons. Mahé: country above Port Glaud, about 500—1000 feet; near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet; Port Victoria; Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet. Usually swept from grasses in open or cultivated places (H. Scott).

44. *Lachnophorus singalensis* (Dohrn).

Rhyparochromus singalensis Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit., xxi. p. 404 (1860).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé, from grass in cultivated country, about 1000 feet. Also recorded from Madagascar, Bombay and Ceylon.

45. *Lachnophorus albidomaculatus*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 9).

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum black, lateral margins and posterior area of pronotum pale testaceous, the latter thickly blackly punctate, a small black oblique spot near the posterior angles; corium brownish-ochraceous with piceous mottlings, an elongate spot in clavus, three spots outside clavus, the lowermost near inner angle with two in transverse series beyond it, greyish-white; membrane piceous with a spot beneath apical area of corium and some apical macular markings greyish-white; body beneath and legs black or dark castaneous, apices of the femora and basal joints of the tarsi ochraceous; antennæ black, first joint slightly passing apex of head, second a little longest, third and fourth subequal and distinctly incrassate.

Long. 5 to 6 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: from near Mont Pot-à-eau. Mahé, above Port Glaud, 500—1000 feet. Bird Island (Fryer). Aldabra, 1907 (Thomasset).

46. *Cligenes gardineri*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 10).

Head black, shortly greyishly pilose, apex testaceous; anterior lobe of pronotum castaneous, posterior lobe ochraceous, darkly punctate, posterior angles castaneous;

scutellum pale castaneous, its apex ochraceous; corium pale shining ochraceous, a spot on lateral margin near middle, the apical angle, and a spot near inner angle, black; membrane subhyaline; body beneath castaneous, legs and rostrum ochraceous; antennæ with the first and fourth joints ochraceous, second and third joints and extreme base of fourth, black or piceous, first joint passing apex of head, second and fourth subequal, each slightly longer than third; rostrum slightly passing the anterior coxæ, first joint not reaching base of head; pronotum with the transverse impression slightly nearer to the posterior than to the anterior margin; apical margins of corium straight.

Long. 2 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet; Mare aux Cochons. Mahé: country above Port Glaud, about 500—1000 feet; near Morne Blanc; Cascade Estate, 800—1000 feet; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet. Praslin: Côtes d'Or Estate. Félicité.

47*. *Diniella nitida* (Reut.).

Dinia nitida Reut., Öfv. Finska Vetensk. Soc. Förh., xxv. p. 24 (1832).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, 800—1000 feet; marshes on coastal plain at Anse aux Pins and Anse Royale. Félicité Island. Recorded by Bergroth from La Digue. Originally described from West Coast of Africa.

A variable species in depth of coloration. Mr Scott reports it as "characteristic of marshy places where it is swept from low vegetation."

48. *Aphanus consocialis*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 7).

Head black, greyishly pilose; pronotum with the anterior lobe—excluding lateral margins—castaneous, posterior lobe ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate, lateral margins pale flavescent with a dark spot near anterior angles and an ocellated dark spot at posterior angles; scutellum castaneous, with two contiguous elongate ochraceous spots on apical area; corium ochraceous, darkly punctate, two dark spots on lateral margin, one before and the other at apical angle; body beneath castaneous; legs ochraceous; antennæ brownish-ochraceous, apex of third joint and the whole of fourth, castaneous, first joint slightly passing apex of head, second slightly longer than third or fourth, which are subequal; posterior pronotal lobe coarsely darkly punctate with a central pale impunctate line; scutellum slightly convex on basal area; membrane pale brownish, the veins paler and with a whitish spot at apex; anterior femora spined beneath near apex, intermediate and posterior tibiæ finely spinulose.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons. Mahé: Long Island. Allied to *A. lineosus* found in Minikoi, Ceylon and Burma.

49*. *Dieuches annulatus* (Sign.).

Rhyparochromus annulatus Sign., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1860, p. 949.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette, Mahé, Dennis Island, Bird Island. Previously

received from Mahé, Coetivy, Farquhar Atoll, Amirantes. Originally described from Madagascar.

50*. *Dieuches placidus* (Stål).

Beosus placidus Stål, Hem. Afr., ii. p. 171 (1865).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette, from near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, and Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet. Mahé, high damp forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet; also Cascade Estate, &c. Praslin: Côtes d'Or Estate. Dennis Island (Fryer). Aldabra: Takamaka (Fryer). Originally described by Stål from Bourbon.

51. *Dieuches cardui*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 13).

Head black, its apex ochraceous; pronotum anteriorly castaneous, posteriorly ochraceous, thickly coarsely darkly punctate, anterior margin (centrally broken), lateral and posterior margins, and a central pale line on posterior half, ochraceous, a central longitudinal line on anterior half black; scutellum castaneous, with two elongate spots on apical area and the apex ochraceous; corium brownish-ochraceous, the lateral margins bright pale ochraceous, with a castaneous spot behind middle and the apex and apical margin black or piceous; membrane pale bronzy-brown, the apical margin paler with greyish spots; head beneath and sternum black, sternal margins, coxæ, trochanters and legs ochraceous; abdomen beneath pale castaneous, the lateral margins ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, apices of first, second and third joints, and apical half of fourth joint, black or piceous, first joint about as long as head, remaining joints almost subequal in length, each about as long as pronotum; scutellum very finely punctate on basal area; corium (except on lateral margins) longitudinally darkly punctate; membrane passing abdominal apex; rostrum ochraceous, almost reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint reaching base of head; anterior femora finely spined beneath; pronotum constricted near middle.

Long. 7 to 8 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons plateau, over 1000 feet. Mahé: from near Morne Blanc; Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet. Praslin.

52*. *Lethæus punctus*, Bergr.

Lethæus punctus Bergr., Rev. d'Ent., xii. p. 203 (1893).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: from near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet; Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet; Long Island. Previously received from Praslin.

53. *Lethæus stellatus*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 8).

Black; two small contiguous spots at each posterior pronotal angle, two small spots on inner margin of clavus (one before middle, the other at apex), apices of femora, tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous; lateral margins of corium very narrowly ochraceous; membrane greyish-brown, paler at base; antennæ piceous-brown, the basal joint piceous, second joint

longest, third and fourth subequal in length, first shortest; head—excluding basal margin—thickly finely punctate, apex reaching middle of first antennal joint; pronotum with the lateral margins moderately ampliate, anteriorly punctate behind head, posterior lobe very coarsely punctate; scutellum centrally depressed, thickly rather coarsely punctate; corium thickly finely punctate, clavus longitudinally punctate; membrane about reaching abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Var. Two small rounded spots on corium almost in line with those on clavus, and a small spot on apical margin of corium, ochraceous. In some specimens the ochraceous spots are almost entirely missing.

Long. 6 to 7 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: high forest of Morne Blanc. Aldabra: Takamaka (Fryer). Cosmoledo, 1907 (Thomasset). Assumption, 1910 (Dupont).

Allied to *L. punctus* Bergr., but a more elongate species, posterior lobe of pronotum less coarsely punctate; scutellum more finely punctate; rostrum not passing the intermediate coxæ; corium darker, less irrorated with ochraceous, and pale margin much narrower.

ORBELLIS, gen. nov.

Head somewhat elongate, immersed to eyes which scarcely pass the anterior angles of the pronotum, acuminate in front where the central lobe is elevated, ocelli near eyes and a little removed from base; antennæ only a little shorter than the body, first joint about as long as head but considerably passing its apex, third joint a little shorter than second, subequal to fourth, first moderately and gradually thickened from near base to apex; pronotum somewhat flat, oblique, posterior margin about twice as broad as anterior, the latter slightly concave, the former truncate, lateral margins almost straightly oblique and slightly ampliate, obscurely transversely impressed before middle, where it has the appearance of a slightly convex lobe; scutellum about as long as broad, a little foveately depressed at base; corium with the lateral margins subparallel and slightly but distinctly reflexed, apical margins straight; membrane scarcely passing the abdominal apex, venation forming a small transverse cell near base; legs somewhat long, femora moderately thickened, anterior femora with a few short spines near apex, tibiæ finely spinulose, first joint of tarsi longer than remaining joints together; rostrum imperfectly seen in unique carded type.

Allied to *Lethæus*, but differing in the longer antennæ and pronotum &c.

54. *Orbellis typicus*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 5).

Head brassy-black, its apex testaceous; pronotum pale castaneous, the lateral margins, anterior margin (centrally broken and not reaching anterior angles), and basal margin (inwardly angulate), ochraceous, posterior area more or less suffused with black; scutellum pale castaneous; corium pale bronzy-brown, the lateral margins narrowly pale ochraceous, with some irregular darker spots, the most prominent of which is an elongate discal black spot behind middle; membrane pale bronzy-brown; body beneath and femora

castaneous, tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous; antennæ with the first and second joints brownish-ochraceous, their apices distinctly darker, third black with nearly apical half pale ochraceous, fourth black; scutellum thickly punctate, the punctures a little darker on the basal foveate impression; clavus thickly longitudinally punctate; corium thickly punctate except on the pale lateral margins; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 6 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, forest above 1000 feet, I. 1909.

[55*. *Budæus circumcinctus* Walk. (*Rhyparochromus*), Cat. Het., v. p. 97 (1872). I am still unable to discover the fully developed form of this immature species.]

Family **Pyrrhocoridae**.

Subfamily **Pyrrhocorinae**.

Four species belonging to this family were enumerated in my previous list, two collected by Prof. Gardiner and two recorded elsewhere. All these were collected by Mr Scott and one other which requires generic distinction.

56*. *Scantius forsteri* (Fabr.).

Cimex forsteri Fabr., Spec. Ins., ii. p. 368 (1781).

Loc. Cosmoledo and Astove, 1907 (Thomasset). Assumption, 1908 (Fryer).

In the previous collection, as recorded, received from Farquhar Atoll.

JOURDAINANA, gen. nov.

Head about as long as breadth between eyes, elongated anteriorly, the central lobe robust and prominent; antennæ robust, first and fourth joints more robust and almost subequal, first slightly passing apex of head, third shortest, second longest; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint not quite reaching base of head; pronotum nearly twice as broad at base as long, the lateral margins ampliate and reflexed, very coarsely and rugosely punctate, crossed by a transverse raised impunctate fascia a little before middle; scutellum small, its basal area coarsely punctate, the apical area laterally and apically raised and impunctate; corium moderately broad, its lateral margins subparallel and a little acutely reflexed, thickly punctate, apical margins almost obliquely straight, membrane reticulately veined, not passing abdominal apex, legs moderate in length, anterior femora thickened, very shortly spinous beneath, anterior tibiæ apically thickened, basal tarsal joint longest, on posterior tarsi as long as remaining joints together.

This genus is named after John Jourdain, who sighted Silhouette on January 19, 1609.

57. *Jourdainana rugifer*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 14).

Head and antennæ black; pronotum piceous, the discal transverse raised fascia black, the lateral margins ochraceous; scutellum black, the apical area piceous; corium pitchy-

brown, thickly finely punctate, the lateral margins ochraceous and very sparsely punctate; membrane black; sternum black; abdomen beneath testaceous, the apical segmental joint and anal appendages black; legs dark castaneous or piceous, extreme apices of the anterior and intermediate femora, ochraceous; head very finely and obscurely wrinkled with a slight central discal longitudinal incision, lateral margins of the pronotum impunctate. Other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 6 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé, 1907 (Thomasset). A single example.

58*. *Dysdercus ortus*, Dist.

Dysdercus ortus Dist., Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii. p. 36, Pl. 4, f. 13 (1909).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé; Long Island, VII. 1908. Bird and Dennis Islands, 1908 (Fryer). In my previous enumeration recorded from Praslin and Cousin Island.

59*. *Dysdercus fasciatus*, Sign.

Dysdercus fasciatus Sign., Ann. Soc. Ent. France (3), viii. p. 954 (1861).

Loc. Aldabra, 1908 (Fryer). Cosmoledo, 1907 (Thomasset).

60*. *Dysdercus nigrofasciatus*, Stål.

Dysdercus nigrofasciatus Stål, Öfv. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 1855, p. 36.

Loc. Seychelles. Dennis Island, 1908 (Fryer).

Family Tingididæ.

The two species here recorded are the first received from the Seychelles; one belongs to a genus found in Ceylon, the other constitutes a new genus with neotropical affinities.

61. *Dulinius nigrolineatus*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 16).

Pale hyaline; venation pale fuscous; extreme edges of the reflexed concave membranous margins to the pronotum somewhat suffused with ochraceous; margins and two central lines to pronotum black; antennæ very finely pilose, first joint moderately thickened and extending to about apex of head, apical joint distinctly darker; lateral margins of the pronotum laminately produced, reflexed and concave, the extreme edge recurved; hood large, globular, covering the head; elytra a little more than twice as long as abdomen, obliquely widening from near base, the apical margins rounded.

Long. body 2, to apex of elytra $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Low coconut-planted country near the coast, Pointe Étienne.

A single specimen from Silhouette forms a second species of the genus which was founded to contain a Ceylonese species.

CANTINONA, gen. nov.

Elongate; pronotum without an anterior vesicle or hood; antennæ long, finely pilose, first and second joints short, a little thickened, second a little shorter than first,

third very long, fourth distinctly longer than first and second together; head subquadrate, three short porrect spines between the antennal bases and a blunt robust spine outside the antennal bases, eyes close to the anterior margin of the pronotum; pronotum with the anterior margin subtruncate, the lateral margins laminately convexly dilated, the posterior margins longly, angularly, posteriorly developed, the anterior area tricarinate, the central carination continued to the posterior angle, the lateral marginal areas subhyaline, bi-areolate; elytra with the discoidal area long and moderately slender, closely finely areolate, subcostal area small and ill-defined, costal area broad, somewhat obliquely widened at base, the lateral margins subparallel, apical margins rounded, areolate; sutural area ill-defined; legs long and slender.

Allied to *Gelchossa* Kirk, n. n. = *Leptostyla* Stål preocc.

This genus is named after Alberto Cantino, on whose charts the Seychelles appeared in 1502.

62. *Cantinona præcellens*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 15).

Head black, apex of anterior central spine ochraceous; antennæ black, first joint flavescent, apical area of third and the whole of fourth obscure ochraceous; pronotum black, the anterior margin ochraceous, longitudinal carinations brownish-ochraceous, lateral marginal areas subhyaline with the margins of the areolets black; elytra with the discoidal area black, narrow subcostal area obscure ochraceous, costal area subhyaline, the margins of the areolets ochraceous, extreme costal margin black, from the apex of the discoidal area a curved fasciate series of black margined areolets to apical margin of costal area; legs pale ochraceous, tarsi black. Structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, ca. 1000 feet, 1909; Mare aux Cochons district, 1500—2000 feet, I. 1909. Félicité, I. XII. 1908.

Three specimens examined, two of which are typical, agreeing with the figure, the third is a pale variety in which the black coloration is replaced by pale brownish-ochraceous.

Family **Aradidæ**.

Four species of Aradidæ are now enumerated from Seychelles, only one having been previously recorded.

63*. *Pictinus invalidus*, Bergr.

Pictinus invalidus Bergr., Entomol. Tidskr., xv. p. 109 (1894).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: forest near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet; Mare aux Cochons and forest above; low coconut-planted country near coast, Pointe Étienne. Mahé: high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot; high damp forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet; slopes of Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet; Mare aux Cochons district, 1500—2000 feet; Cascade Estate. Praslin: Côtes d'Or Estate.

Félicité, from forest. Originally recorded from La Digue. Mr Scott collected a large series, almost entirely from the endemic forests. The majority of specimens were found under bark, but some were found between the leaf-bases of a growing *Stevensonia* palm near Morne Blanc, and several others in a similar situation on the summit of Mount Sebert, 28. XII. 1908.

64. *Pictinus varicolor*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 17).

Black; base of membrane irregularly, broadly pale flavescent; connexivum testaceous; legs castaneous; sternum more or less piceous; abdomen beneath castaneous; antennæ piceous, first joint strongly incrassate, shorter than head, second joint moderately incrassate, attenuate at base, a little shorter than first, third longest and more slender, fourth short, thick, pyriform, about as long as second; pronotum broader than long, the lateral margins obliquely sinuate, obtusely angularly toothed before middle, the posterior angles subprominent and subnodulose, anterior lobe with four prominent tubercles arranged in pairs, between which is a longitudinal ridge, posterior margin prominent; scutellum strongly ridged laterally and centrally; corium shorter than scutellum; membrane with venation indiscernible; body beneath imperfectly seen in the *carded* unique type.

Long. 3 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate 800—1000 feet.

65. *Neuroctenus caffer* (Stål).

Brachyrhynchus caffer Stål, Öfv. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 1855, p. 38.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons. Mahé, Cascade Estate, ca. 1000 feet. Not uncommon in South Africa and recorded from Madagascar and Rodriguez.

66. *Aneurys bicolor*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 18).

Black; central lobe to head, elevations to anterior lobe of pronotum, hemelytra, connexivum, abdomen beneath, tibiæ and tarsi castaneous; antennæ black, first joint short, strongly incrassate, not reaching apex of head, second and third joints less incrassate than first, short, subequal in length, fourth longest, cylindrical; head rugosely punctate, the separation of the central lobe incised, pronotum broader than long, anterior lobe with a flattened transverse elevation on each side, lateral margins moderately sinuate; scutellum a little broader than long, its apex broadly rounded; corium a little longer than scutellum; membrane not reaching abdominal apex; connexivum broad, moderately upturned; membrane with indiscernible venation, reflecting the castaneous coloration beneath.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: from near Morne Blanc. Praslin: from Coco-de-mer forest in the Vallée de Mai, Côtes d'Or Estate, XI. 1908.

A species of this genus, *A. brevisculatus* Bergr., has been described from Madagascar, but the structure of the scutellum alone is sufficient to differentiate the species. It is

more nearly allied to *A. greeni* Dist. from Ceylon, but from this species it differs in the shorter antennæ, narrow pronotum &c.

Family **Hydrometridæ**.

The one species brought home by Prof. Gardiner, and recorded in my previous paper, has again been found by Mr Hugh Scott.

Subfamily **Hydrometrinæ**.

67*. *Hydrometra ambulator*, Stål.

Hydrometra ambulator Stål, Öfv. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., xii. p. 45 (1855).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: from marshy plateau of Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, and from the lower part of a stream near the coast at Anse Moudon. Mahé: from near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet; marshes on coastal plain of Anse aux Pins and Anse Royale; Mare aux Cochons district, 1500—2000 feet. Previously recorded from Mahé. Found in S. Africa.

Subfamily **Veliinæ**.

Three species of this subfamily are now enumerated, including the one listed previously.

68*. *Rhagovelia nigricans* (Burm.).

Velia nigricans Burm., Handb. xi. p. 213 (1835).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: marshy plateau of Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, and from rivers near coast. Mahé: from near Morne Blanc; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet; Port Victoria. Formerly recorded from Praslin and then stated to be a very widely distributed species.

PICAULTIA*, gen. nov.

Apterous form, ♀. Head almost as long as breadth, including eyes, which are prominent, distinctly separated from base of head and slightly projecting beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; antennæ four-jointed, hirsute, first and second joints a little stoutest, first passing apex of head and a little longer than second; rostrum passing the anterior, but not reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum strongly transversely impressed near middle creating somewhat the appearance of an anterior lobe, which is a little convex and possesses a slender curved spine near each end of the incision, the lateral margins hirsutely pilose, the posterior margin rounded, an oblique piece of the mesonotum exposed on each side and near its apex a slender curved lateral spine is also exposed; connexivum very long and broad, upturned, converging posteriorly; legs moderately long, femora straight, intermediate and posterior tarsi long, subequal and two-jointed. The spines and general structure of the pronotum are the salient characters of this genus.

* Named after Captain Lazare Picault who commanded an expedition to these islands, 1742.

69. *Picaultia pronotalis*, sp. n. (Plate 11, fig. 19).

Apterous form, ♀. Black; anterior transverse fascia to pronotum, margins of connexivum, and legs ochraceous; apices of femora, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less infusate; antennæ brownish-ochraceous, longly pilose, first joint a little longer than second, third and fourth almost subequal in length; pronotum centrally longitudinally carinate, the whole body more or less pilose.

Long. 2 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons plateau, over 1000 feet, VIII.—IX. 1908. All the specimens received are apterous and the mature form has yet to be described. A female specimen is figured.

70. *Microvelia repentina*, Dist. (?) (Plate 11, figs. 20, 21).

Microvelia repentina Dist., Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch., xi. p. 174, fig. 127 (1904).

Apterous form, ♂. Black; pronotum castaneous, with a large black spot on each anterior lateral margin, and a transverse ochraceous fascia near anterior margin; legs ochraceous, the apices of the femora and the tibiæ more or less piceous (Plate 11, fig. 20).

Apterous form, ♀. Head and pronotum castaneous, posterior pronotal area ochraceous; abdomen above black, connexivum and legs ochraceous; apices of femora and the tibiæ more or less infusate (Plate 11, fig. 21).

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: country above Port Glaud, about 500—1000 feet. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons plateau, over 1000 feet. Calcutta, Madras.

This species, which I originally described from Calcutta, I have since received from Madras, collected by Capt. W. S. Patton, I.M.S., in all its stages of development. Although I have not seen the imago from the Seychelles, this collection still contains numerous immature specimens which I cannot differentiate from those which I received from Madras and which are here figured. The mature form which I described and figured had the legs nearly uniformly ochraceous, but I have since seen many specimens from Calcutta and Madras in which the apices of the femora and the tibiæ were infusate or piceous.

Subfamily **Gerrinæ**.Division **Gerrinaria**.

Mr Scott's collection only contains the two species previously recorded.

71*. *Gerris (Limnogonus) cereiventris*, Sign.

Gerris cereiventris Sign., in Maillard, Notes sur l'Île de la Réunion, Ins., p. 30 (1862).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: marshy plateau of Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, and rivers near coast. Mahé: from near Morne Blanc; marshes on coastal plain of Anse

aux Pins and Anse Royale; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet. Previously taken in Praslin.

72*. *Gerris* (*Limnogonus*) *dolosa* (Bergr.).

Limnogonus dolosus Bergr., Rev. d'Ent., 1893, p. 204.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: from near Morne Blanc; marshes on coastal plains at Anse aux Pins and Anse Royale; Long Island; Cascade Estate. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons. Previously recorded from La Digue and Coetivy.

Division **Halobatinaria.**

73*. *Halobates alluaudi*, Bergr.

Halobates alluaudi Bergr., Rev. d'Ent., 1893, p. 204.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Long Island. Aldabra (Fryer). In addition to the other localities (Chagos Islands, Amirantes, Coetivy &c.), which I previously enumerated (Tr. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Zool., xiii. p. 37), where this species had been obtained, it has also been taken in the Red Sea, Port Sudan. At Long Island, Mahé, Mr Scott took this species at "low water, small ones (immature) together near shore. Big ones (mature) farther out."

Family **Henicocephalidæ.**

74. *Henicocephalus*, sp.

A single immature example of this genus was contained in this collection, and, though not enabling identification to be made, it must be included in the enumeration.

Unfortunately this specimen, in a subsequent attempt to remount it, was irretrievably injured.

Loc. unrecorded: the specimen was almost certainly from one of the islands of the Seychelles group.

Family **Reduviidæ.**

The total number of species belonging to the Reduviidæ as previously recorded was six only, the present enumeration brings the number to 18; one species however, *Mascaregnasa typica* Dist., previously found by Prof. Gardiner, is not contained in Mr Scott's collection.

Subfamily **Emesinæ.**

75. *Ploiariola scotti*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 2).

Head anteriorly black, posteriorly fuscous-brown with the lateral margins black; antennæ creamy-white with numerous black spots or annulations; pronotum with the anterior lobe piceous with two longitudinal ochraceous spots, the segmental margins distinct, the posterior lobe fuscous-brown, with longitudinal spots and the basal margin ochraceous; abdomen above castaneous, darker at base, anterior legs black, spotted and

annulated with ochraceous, the coxæ broadly ochraceous at base; intermediate and posterior legs creamy-white with black spots or annulations; hemelytra fuscous-brown, with the venation and numerous spots creamy-white, these spots are larger and more prominent on the costal margin; wings greyish-white, the venation brownish; first joint of antennæ a little shorter than intermediate femora, second almost as long as first; anterior area of pronotum very much shorter than posterior area; pronotal lateral margins nearly obliquely straight.

Long. incl. hemelytra $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, IX. 1908. Mahé: Long Island, VII. 1908; Cascade Estate, ca. 1000 feet.

From the description this species seems to be allied to *P. morstalli* Schum. from German East Africa. It is certainly allied to *P. mixta* Dist. from Ceylon, from which it differs in the shorter hemelytra &c.

76. *Calphurnia reticulata*, Dist.

Calphurnia reticulata Dist., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) iii. p. 503 (1909).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: Cascade Estate, ca. 1000 feet. A single specimen agreeing perfectly with the typical specimens received from Calcutta and Ceylon.

CALPHURNIOIDES, gen. nov.

Allied to *Calphurnia* but differing by the longer antennæ and different proportional length of joints, the longer anterior pronotal lobe, and the non-spinulose legs. *Calphurnia* (?) *aberrans* Dist. from Ceylon will also be included in this genus. I pointed out the structural differences (Faun. Brit. India, Rhynch., v. p. 176) and stated that I had "provisionally included it in *Calphurnia*."

Another character is a long erect spine at the apex of the scutellum, which is probably present also in *Calphurnia*. All my specimens of that genus were and are pinned through the scutellum, the spine being thus completely mutilated; carded specimens in this collection enable a better diagnosis to be made. *Calphurnia aberrans* Dist. was also similarly mutilated.

77. *Calphurnioides elongatus*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 15a).

Body and legs dull pale ochraceous; anterior femora annulated with pale fuscous-brown; eyes black; hemelytra spotted and speckled with brownish-ochraceous, a distinct black spot on disk of membrane; antennæ with the first joint a little longer than the intermediate femora, second shorter than first but much longer than third; head narrowed at base but not distinctly pedunculate, strongly transversely impressed between eyes, postocular much longer than anteocular area; pronotum elongate, the lateral margins piceous, anterior lobe more than half the length of posterior lobe, the first with the lateral margins convex, the anterior angles moderately prominent, its disk longitudinally excavate, posterior lobe widened posteriorly, centrally longitudinally sulcate, darkly transversely ridged near posterior margin; scutellum strongly erectly

spined near apex; intermediate femora with their apices moderately infuscated; the transverse veins to the corium distinct and darker in hue; membrane palely mottled with brownish-ochraceous, the venation distinct; legs not spinulose.

Long. 7 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, IX. 1908.

78. *Stenolæmus madagascariensis* (Westw.)?

Plæaria madagascariensis Westw., Proc. Ent. Soc. London, 1844, p. 113.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet.

A single immature specimen of *Stenolæmus* appears to represent Westwood's species.

79. *Luteva malayana*, Dist.

Luteva malayana Dist., Faun. Malay Zool., i. p. 258, Pl. 16, fig. 2 *a* (1903).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: from near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet. Mahé: Cascade Estate, ca. 800 feet; Long Island. Félicité. Originally described from the Siamese Malay States, and since received from Ceylon. Only one mature specimen is contained in the collection.

80. *Gardena seychellensis*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 5).

Pitchy-brown head in front of eyes and apical area of abdomen above more piceous; anterior femora (excluding apices) and basal areas of anterior tibiæ paler and more ochraceous in hue; antennæ with the first joint as long as abdomen and about as long as second joint; anterior femora (including bases and apices) finely and somewhat longly spined beneath; anterior tibiæ about half the length of the femora; head strongly transversely impressed between eyes, posterior lobe longer than anterior and strongly attenuated at base; pronotum about as long as anterior tibiæ, attenuated at base, anteriorly broadened and moderately dilated on each side; posterior legs longer than intermediate legs, apices of posterior femora and bases of posterior tibiæ annulated with pale ochraceous.

Long. excl. legs 15 to 16 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: 2 specimens obtained by shaking fallen dead leaves of *Stevensonia* palm in forest at foot of Morne Blanc, ca. 800 feet, 16. IX. 1908; Cascade Estate, ca. 1000 feet, 1909, 1 specimen.

ROSLANIA*.

Head not or very slightly narrowed at base, very slightly transversely impressed between eyes, anteocular and postocular areas nearly subequal in length; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, first joint not reaching eyes; antennæ long, slender, first joint nearly as long as intermediate femora, subequal to second; pronotum a little shorter than anterior coxæ, very slightly broader than base of head and attenuated posteriorly, mesonotum very strongly attenuated anteriorly, discally depressed from a little behind

* Named after M. du Roslan who headed an expedition to the Seychelles in 1769.

apex; apterous; abdomen above with the lateral margin recurved and ridged; anterior femora distinctly longer than the anterior coxæ, spined beneath on their anterior halves; anterior tibiæ less than half the length of the femora; anterior tarsi single-jointed, only moderately shorter than the tibiæ; intermediate and posterior legs long and slender, tibiæ a little longer than the femora, posterior legs longer than the intermediate legs; posterior femora about as long as the abdomen; intermediate and posterior tarsi two-jointed, first joint moderately globose.

Allied to *Ischnonyctes* Stål.

81. *Roslania insularis*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 7).

Head and thorax pale ochraceous; eyes black, lateral margins of head and thorax narrowly blackish; antennæ fuscous; abdomen above darker ochraceous, the segmental margins distinct; anterior legs pale ochraceous, a broken subapical annulation to femora, annulations to tibiæ, and tarsi—excluding bases—black; intermediate and posterior legs fuscous, more or less annulated with ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. excl. legs 18 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Praslin, XI. 1908.

Subfamily **Saicinæ**.

82. *Polytoxus modestus*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 4 a).

Pale ochraceous; head pale testaceous; antennæ fuscous; the tarsi and apices of tibiæ piceous; head transversely impressed behind eyes, posterior lobe with the lateral margins distinctly ridged and convexly rounded; antennæ longly pilose, first joint a little longer than head and pronotum together; pronotum with the anterior lobe longer than the posterior, discally sulcate, lateral spines to posterior lobe shorter than pronotum and a little upwardly and forwardly directed, anterior angles distinctly prominent; hemelytra scarcely passing the abdominal apex; scutellum armed with two long slightly curved spines, the longer at base, the shorter at apex; rostrum with the first joint slightly passing eyes; legs longly pilose, the anterior femora beneath more rigidly setose; anterior tibiæ distinctly curved and apically very slightly dilated.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette; near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, VIII. 1908.

Subfamily **Stenopodinæ**.

83*. *Oncocephalus angulatus*, Reut.

Oncocephalus angulatus Reut., Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii. p. 696, t. 1, f. 11 (1883).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé; 1908—9, 1 specimen; 1888, 1 specimen (J. J. Lister). Also recorded from Mauritius and Johanna Island, Comoro Group.

84*. *Oncocephalus sordidus*, Stål.

Oncocephalus sordidus Stål, Öfv. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 1855, p. 44.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette, VIII. 1908. Previously recorded from Mahé. Found also in South and East Africa, Madagascar, and Réunion.

Subfamily **Acanthaspidinæ**.

85*. *Conorhinus rubrofasciatus* (de Geer).

Cimex rubrofasciatus de Geer, Mém., iii. p. 349, t. 35, fig. 12 (1773).

Loc. Seychelles (no particular locality given), R. P. Dupont and J. A. de Gaye. As previously stated, outside the Palæarctic region this species is very widely distributed.

Subfamily **Echtrichodiinæ**.

QUINSSYANA, gen. nov.*

Subelongate; head broad, scarcely extending beyond anterior margins of eyes, anterior margin with a short central porrect spinous prolongation, sharply transversely constricted behind eyes, from which to base it is moderately convexly gibbous both above and beneath, the base distinctly constricted; antennæ five-jointed, longly pilose, first joint much longer than head; rostrum short, first and second joints subequal in length; pronotum twice broader at base than the anterior margin, transversely constricted before middle, the anterior lobe narrow, convexly raised, centrally foveate, the posterior lobe longer than anterior, strongly convexly raised, strongly foveate near its anterior margin, the posterior angles rounded and subprominent inwardly determined by a sharp longitudinal constriction; scutellum with the lateral and posterior margins sharply ridged, the apical spinous angulations prominent and very slightly curved; corium considerably shorter than membrane which is long and apically a little widened, its apical margin convexly rounded; legs moderately slender, femora more or less thickened, anterior tibiæ distinctly dilated at apices. Structure of abdomen beneath concealed in the carded specimens from which this diagnosis is taken.

Allied to *Antiopula* Bergr. (*Antiopa* Stål n. preocc.), differing in the five-jointed antennæ, first joint longer than head which is more truncate anteriorly.

86. *Quinssyana typicalis*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 6).

Head, pronotum and scutellum shining black; basal constriction to head, anterior margin of pronotum, posterior margin and apical spinous angulations to scutellum, pale ochraceous; corium brownish-ochraceous, paler at base; membrane pale piceous; legs and rostrum ochraceous, femora moderately infuscated at apices; antennæ with the first, second and third joints piceous, fourth and fifth pale ochraceous, first and second subequal in length, third, fourth and fifth much shorter and also subequal; femora slightly thickened, anterior tibiæ moderately inwardly dilated at apices. Other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

* Named after M. Le Queau de Quinssy, an old administrator of the islands, whose tomb still stands in the Government House garden at Mahé.

Long. 3 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: from forest of rather stunted "Capucin" (*Northea*) trees, summit of "Montagne Anse Major," ca. 2000 feet, 1. II. 1909, 2 specimens.

87. *Quinssyana varicolor*, sp. n.

Head and posterior lobe of pronotum shining black; basal constriction to head, anterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum ochraceous; corium and membrane piceous; corium outwardly margined with brownish-ochraceous; legs ochraceous, femora more or less apically infuscated; antennæ with the first three joints obscure ochraceous, remainder mutilated in type, first and second joints subequal in length.

Long. 3 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, VIII.—IX. 1908, 2 specimens.

This species apart from its distinct coloration differs from *Q. typicalis* by the proportionately longer antennæ, the first and second joints being distinctly longer than those in the typical species; the pronotum is also a little broader and the body generally more robust.

88. *Quinssyana funeralis*, sp. n.

Black; trochanters obscure, ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second and third joints black, fourth and fifth joints more or less ochraceous, base of fourth infuscate, basal area of first more or less brownish-ochraceous, first and second joints subequal in length, first a little but distinctly thickened at apex, all the joints strongly pilose, third a little longer than fourth or fifth; rostrum brownish-ochraceous; apical spinous angulations to scutellum ochraceous, a little obliquely raised.

Long. 4 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: near Mont Pot-à-eau, VIII. 1908, 1 specimen.

ROCHONIA*, gen. nov.

Head about as long as pronotum, robustly elongate, the lateral lobes appearing as covering flaps and extending to antennal bases, their inner margins almost meeting, their apical margins roundly oblique, beyond these the central lobe is considerably exerted and strongly centrally longitudinally ridged, its lateral margins sinuately oblique, its apex subacute, anteocular area much longer than postocular, the latter behind eyes distinctly gibbous both above and beneath; eyes large but not prominent, ocelli behind eyes, base moderately constricted; rostrum robust, first joint slightly shorter than the second, first joint passing insertion of antennæ but not reaching eyes, second joint almost reaching base of head; antennæ longly strongly pilose, first joint about as long as pronotum, about equal to second, third short, remainder mutilated in type; pronotum with the anterior lobe shorter than the posterior, rugosely wrinkled, anterior margin truncate, anterior angles subprominent, lateral margins convex, its posterior disk with

* Named after the Abbé Rochon who accompanied M. du Roslan in his expedition to the Seychelles (1769).

a very strong central sulcation which extends through half the length of posterior lobe which has its lateral margins rounded and gibbous; scutellum with two apical spinous angulations which are moderately curved; corium short, membrane about as long as head and pronotum together, not quite reaching abdominal apex; connexivum prominent and upwardly reflexed; legs moderately robust, femora thickened, anterior and intermediate femora more strongly so; anterior tibiæ distinctly dilated at apices.

By the very distinct structure of the head this genus has some affinity with *Vilius* Stål; further comparison is however precluded by the mutilated antennæ in the unique type.

89. *Rochonia galeatus*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 3a).

Head, pronotum and scutellum black, somewhat shining; posterior pronotal lobe with a small ochraceous spot near its anterior angles; antennæ castaneous, antenniferous tubercles ochraceous; corium dull piceous, membrane black, opaque; connexivum ochraceous with large black spots; body beneath shining black, lateral margins of abdomen with ochraceous spots; legs black, anterior and intermediate legs with the apices of the femora and nearly basal halves of tibiæ ochraceous; posterior legs with apices of femora and the whole of tibiæ more or less ochraceous; bases of intermediate and posterior femora ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 13 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, VIII.—IX. 1908.

Subfamily **Harpactorinæ**.

Genus **NAGUSTA**.

Nagusta Stål, Öfv. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 1859, p. 374; id., Hem. Afr., iii. p. 59 (1865); id., En. Hem., iv. p. 7 (1874).

This genus, well and adequately described by Stål, is found in the Palæarctic, Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Its distribution has been rather obscured by some recent and perhaps careless criticism. Thus Schouteden (Rev. Zool. Afric., ii. p. 113 (1912)) has recently complained of the short description I have given to a species which he refers to as *N. pallida* Dist. I know nothing of such a species, nor have I described such an one.

90. *Nagusta maura*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 8).

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum pitchy-brown, posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum and corium purplish-brown; membrane greyish with a metallic sheen, the venation darker; body beneath brownish, more or less thickly cretaceously tomentose; legs testaceous, anterior femora obscurely darkly annulate, intermediate and posterior femora darker at apices; head with the postocular about twice the length of the ante-ocular area with a slender oblique spine on each side of apex; antennæ testaceous, sparsely and shortly pilose, first joint about as long as anterior femora, second a little shorter than first; rostrum with the first joint about as long as the other two joints

together and distinctly passing the eyes; pronotum about as long as the head, anterior lobe shorter than the posterior lobe which has two obtuse tubercles on disk a little in front of the hind angles which are somewhat longly straightly spinous; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; legs shortly finely pilose.

Long. ♂ 11 mm., ♀ 13 mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: from near Mont Pot-à-eau, and from Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, VIII. 1908. Mahé: near Morne Blanc, about 1000 feet; Cascade Estate &c.

Subfamily **Nabidinæ**.

91*. *Acanthobrachys elegantula* (Stål).

Arbela elegantula Stål, Hem. Afr., iii. p. 42 (1865).

Loc. Seychelles. Silhouette: near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet; Mare aux Cochons and forest above, over 1000 feet; cultivated country near coast. Mahé: near Morne Blanc, ca. 1000 feet; Cascade Estate, ca. 1000 feet, and forest above; also low country. Swept from grasses; characteristic of more open places in lower part of mountain-forests, about 1000 feet (H. Scott). Originally described from Bourbon.

92*. *Nabis capsiformis*, Germ.

Nabis capsiformes Germ., in Silberm. Rev., v. p. 132 (1837).

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: from grass in cultivated country, about 1000 feet; Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet. Almost universally distributed.

Family **Saldidæ**.

93. *Salda insignis*, sp. n. (Plate 12, fig. 9).

Head, pronotum, scutellum and corium black; lateral margin, outer cellular space, and four small spots—two outside each claval area and one on each side of inner angle—to corium, and membrane—excluding black venation—dull greyish-white; body beneath black; legs ochraceous; antennæ black, basal joint ochraceous, fourth fuscous-brown, third distinctly thickened, about as long as fourth; pronotum subtruncately emarginate before scutellum, the lateral margins oblique, very slightly sinuate, the anterior margin less than half the breadth between posterior angles; corium moderately convexly rounded at lateral margins; posterior tibiæ distinctly spinulose, anterior and intermediate tibiæ apparently non-spinulose, in unique carded type.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles. Mahé: from cultivated country near sea-level at Cascade, 20. II. 1909, 1 specimen.

Family **Ceratocombidæ**.

Ceratocombidæ Fieb., Eur. Hem., p. 25 (1861).

Dipsocoridæ Kirk., Canad. Entomol., 1906, p. 38.

